

2020 Legislative Update Board of Medical Examiners

The following bills were enacted by the General Assembly during the 2020 legislative session and may impact the Board of Medical Examiners and/or the Board of Medical Examiners licensees:

Emergency prescription refill increased to a fourteen-day supply or thirty-day supply based on packaging, [S.16/Act 117](#)

The Act increased the amount of a prescription a pharmacist may dispense as an emergency refill from a ten-day supply to a fourteen-day supply, or a thirty-day supply depending on the medication packaging. Specifically, the Act amends Section [40-43-86\(P\)](#) to authorize a pharmacist who receives a request for a prescription refill and is unable to obtain refill authorization from the prescriber, to dispense once within a twelve-month period, an emergency refill of up to a fourteen-day supply of the prescribed medication under the following conditions: the prescription is not for a controlled substance; the medication is essential to the maintenance of life or the continuation of therapy; continuing the therapy for up to fourteen days will produce no undesirable health consequences or cause physical or mental discomfort; the pharmacist properly records the dispensing; and the dispensing pharmacist notifies the prescriber of the refill and the amount of the refill no later than ten days after the refill is dispensed. The Act further provides that in the event that a pharmacist is unable to dispense an emergency refill for the time period specified in this subsection due to the medication's packaging, the pharmacist is permitted to dispense up to a thirty-day quantity of the medication so long as the requirements contained in the subsection are otherwise met.

Effective date: March 24, 2020

Deaf or hard of hearing notation added to a motor vehicle registration with DMV, [H.3357/Act 125](#)

The Act amends the South Carolina Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) statute Section [56-3-115](#) to allow the DMV to add a notation to a private passenger-carrying motor vehicle registration to indicate that the driver may be deaf or hard of hearing. The application for this special motor vehicle registration notation must include an original certificate from **a licensed physician**, as defined in Section [40-47-5](#), or licensed audiologist, as defined in Section [40-67-220](#), that certifies that the applicant has a permanent, uncorrectable hearing loss of forty decibels or more in one or both ears. The 'deaf or hard of hearing' notation would only appear when a law enforcement check is run on the vehicle's license plate through the DMV's online interface with law enforcement to alert the officer that the driver may be deaf or hard of hearing.

Effective date: March 24, 2021

Disclaimer: This legislative update is not intended as legal advice. LLR is providing this legislative update to notify licensees of recently enacted legislation that may impact his or her practice area or license. This legislative update provides only a high level overview of enacted legislation and licensees are urged to review the entire enacted legislation, which is available in the hyperlinks above.